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Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 108 of Vol. V.] THURSDAY, April 17, 1794. [Whole No. 567.]

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,
The Brig

LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.
March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE;
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.
March 21. dtf

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

Juſt Imported,
In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.
March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant Houſe,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible ſituation,—alſo a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the Houſe is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in ſize, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.
January 23 m&th—tf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,
Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.
April 2. d3w

Excellent CLARET,
In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few caſes Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, induſtry,* and the *peace of ſociety.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf
February 15.

The Public are cautioned to *beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, ſeveral of which have appeared in circulation within a few days paſt; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be diſtinguiſhed by the following*

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bill of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is ſmaller than the M. and other letters of that word, ſo that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M would extend conſiderably above the range of the whole word.

In the word Un ted the letters are narrower and cloſer together than the reſt of the bill

The *i* and *ſ* in the word promiſe are not parallel, the *ſ* inclining much more forward than the *i.*

The engraving is badly executed, the ſtrokes of all the Letters are ſtronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarſer and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were iſſued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly ſimilar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above deſcribed; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty,* in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the ſame word in the Five Dollar Bills as deſcribed above, the *o* being leſs than the *m,* and others following.

There is no ſtroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the ſtroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty,* to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are ſo cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The Signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks uſed in printing the bills and the caſhier's ſignature.

It is ſuppoſed theſe forgeries were committed in ſome of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two perſons have been apprehended in Virginia, on ſuſpicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction the ſeveral offenders of the following deſcriptions or any of them, viz.

The perſon or perſons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The perſon or perſons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every perſon who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the ſaid bills.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, Preſident of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Reſpective Boards.

philade/phia, March 28, 1794. dtf.

To be ſold by Public Vendue,
The 19th Inſtant,
At the COFFEE HOUSE,
At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

By order of the Rector, Church Wardens and Veſtry of the United Epiſcopal Churches of Chriſt Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, the Truſtees of the Univerſity, and the Managers of the Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

The Houſe and Lot bequeathed by the laſt Will and Teſtament of James Stoops deceaſed, in equal proportions to the above inſtitutions, being

The Houſe, No. 20,

Where Joſeph Spencer now lives well ſituated for buſineſs, on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, about midway between Market and Arch ſtreet. It is 17 feet front upon Third ſtreet, and the lot is 132 feet deep.

The purchaſer paying half the purchaſe money on delivery of the deed, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, on giving good ſecurity and paying intereſt.

THOMAS CUMPSTON,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
Committee for the Rector, Church Wardens and Veſtry appointed to ſell.
EDWARD FOX,
Committee for the Univerſity.
JOSEPH PASCHALL,
SAMUEL COATES,
BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR,
Committee for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital.
April 14. dts

IMPORTED
In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,
AND FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont,
A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine ſix years old.

ALSO,
An elegant parcel of
Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

LIKEWISE
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few caſks of Claret.
A Quantity of
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
He will have for ſale,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,

Leghorn hats, fans and camboricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. dtf

The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.—The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.
Philad. March 27. d6w

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,
4th Month, 5th 1794.
The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers,
Samuel Coates, clerk.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, March 28.

—PIRATES—ſome particulars of them.

The brig Betſey, belonging to Mr. Daniel Sargent, of this town, and commanded by Joſeph Saunders, of Cape Ann, ſailed from this port, in September laſt, for Bilboa, and ſafely arrived there. Some of the crew, fearful of falling into the hands of the Algerines on her homeward bound paſſage, left the brig, which obliged Capt. Saunders to ſhip other hands. Accordingly he took on board one Flemiſh, an Italian, and a Portugueſe ſailor—who, when at ſea, roſe upon the veſſel, entered the cabin, and killed a paſſenger by the name of Wood, belonging to New-London, in connecticut, who had ſold ſome cargo in Bilboa, and had on board the Betſey the proceeds of the ſame, which the Pirates being acquainted with, occaſioned the horrid deed, in hopes of ſordid gain. They likewiſe attempted the lives of the Captain and Mate, the former of whom received three dangerous wounds, notwithſtanding which they were drove out of the cabin. The maſter, mate, and one boy contrived ways to ſecure themſelves in the cabin, by faſtening the companion and cabin doors.

The pirates, not long after, being deſtitute of proviſions, demanded ſome of the captain; upon being refuſed they drew lots for one of two lads that were on deck, which to deſtroy;—and then informed the Captain that one of his boys on deck would ſoon be killed, except he furniſhed them with proviſions. The captain knowing it to be in his power to preſerve the life of a human being, and actuated by the feelings of humanity, conſented thereto. Five days after, one of the lads eſpied a ſail near the Weſtern-Iſlands, and ſecretly informed capt. S. of the ſame; who in the evening hung a lanthern or light out of the cabin window; by means of which ſhe was taken by a Britiſh letter of marque, and carried into Barbadoes. The pirates were confined in irons and ſent to this port. They arrived here on Saturday laſt in the brig Betſey, and were committed to jail yeſterday, for trial.—Captain Saunders is nearly recovered of his wounds; being well attended to by the ſkilful Doctor which was on board the letter of marque. The Mate likewiſe was ſtabbed in three places, but is recovered.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,
Friday, March 28.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "an act to authoriſe the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes, to alter the place for holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs;" alſo the bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Stephen Paranque;" and that they were duly enrolled.

The Senate reſumed the conſideration of the report of the committee of elections, to whom was referred the credentials of the hon. Kenſey Johns, appointed by the executive of the ſtate of Delaware, to be a Senator of the United States; which report is as follows:

"The committee of elections to whom were referred the credentials of an appointment by the Governor of the State of Delaware, of Kenſey Johns, as a Senator of the United States, having had the ſame under conſideration, report—

"That George Read, a Senator for the State of Delaware, reſigned his ſeat upon the 18th day of September 1793, and during the receſs of the legiſlature of ſaid ſtate.

"That the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate met in January and adjourned in February 1794.

"That upon the 19th day of March, and ſubſequent to the adjournment of the

laid legiſlature, Kenſey Johns was appointed by the governor of ſaid ſtate, to fill the vacancy occaſioned by the reſignation aforeſaid.

"Whereupon the committee ſubmit the following reſolution.

"Reſolved, That Kenſey Johns, appointed by the governor of the ſtate of Delaware, as a Senator of the United States, for ſaid ſtate, is not entitled to a ſeat in the Senate of the United States; a ſeſſion of the legiſlature of the ſaid ſtate having intervened, between the reſignation of the ſaid George Read and the appointment of the ſaid Kenſey Johns."

On the queſtion to agree to this report

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 20—Nays 7.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent—

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are, Meſſrs. Bradford, Bradley, Brown, Burr, Butler, Cabot, Edwards, Ellſworth, Frelinghuyſen, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, King, Langdon, Livermore, Martin, Mitchell, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Foſter, Izard, Morris, Potts, Rutherfurd, Strong and Vining.

Reſolved, That an atteſted copy of the reſolution of the Senate on the appointment of Kenſey Johns, Eſq. to be a Senator of the United States, be tranſmitted, by the Preſident of the Senate, to the executive of the ſtate of Delaware.

A meſſage in writing, was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, 28th March, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In the execution of the reſolution of Congreſs, bearing date the 26th of March 1794, and impoſing an embargo, I have requeſted the governors of the ſeveral ſtates to call forth the force of their militia, if it ſhould be neceſſary, for the detention of veſſels. This power is conceived to be incidental to an embargo.

It alſo deſerves the attention of Congreſs, how far the clearances from one diſtrict to another, under the law as it now ſtands, may give riſe to evaſions of the embargo. As one ſecurity, the Collectors have been inſtructed to refuſe to receive the ſurrender of coaſting licenſes for the purpoſe of taking out regiſters, and to require bond from regiſtered veſſels, bound from one diſtrict to another, for the delivery of the cargo within the United States.

It is not underſtood, that the reſolution applies to fiſhing veſſels; although their occupations lie generally in parts beyond the United States. But without further reſtrictions there is an opportunity of their privileges being uſed as means of eluding the embargo.

All armed veſſels, poſſeſſing public commiſſions from any foreign power (letters of marque excepted) are conſidered as not liable to the embargo.

Theſe circumſtances are tranſmitted to Congreſs for their conſideration.

G. WASHINGTON.

On motion,

Ordered, That the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States of this day, be referred to Mr. Burr, Mr. Morris and Mr. Langdon, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the amendments reported by the committee, to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river," and having adopted the ſame, and agreed that the bill be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act transferring, for a limited time, the juriſdiction of ſuits and offences, from the diſtrict to the circuit court of New-Hampſhire, and aſſigning certain duties, in reſpect to invalid penſions, to the attorney of the ſaid diſtrict," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

Mr. Vining notified the Senate, that he ſhould on Monday next, move for leave to bring in a bill, to alter the times of holding the circuit courts of the United States, in the diſtrict of Delaware.

Mr. Ellſworth from the committee to whom was referred the bill, to make proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth, who was killed in the ſervice of the United States, reported an amendment, which was adopted, and it was agreed that the bill ſhould be amended accordingly.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Lambert, in the abſence of Mr. Beckley their clerk, detained by ſickneſs.

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned two enrolled bills, I am directed to bring them to the Senate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident"—

And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act to authorize the Preſident of the United States in certain caſes to alter the place for holding a ſeſſion of Congreſs;" alſo the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Stephen Paranque," and they were delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

Agreeable to the order of the day the Senate reſumed the motion made the 25th inſt. to take into conſideration the ſtate of the nation, and after debate

Ordered, That the conſideration thereof be poſtponed.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Lambert—

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives recede from their diſagreement to the amendment inſiſted on by the Senate, to the bill, entitled, "an act to provide for the erecting and repairing of arſenals and magazines, and for other purpoſes."

And he withdrew.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

Thurſday, April 14.

Mr. Swift's obſervations upon the reſolution introduced by Mr. Clark, to prohibit the importation of the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, till ſatisfaction ſhould be made for the ſpoliations on our commerce—for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace—and till the weſtern poſts be given up.

Mr. SWIFT commenced his obſervations by remarking that it was extremely painful to conſume the time of the committee in diſcuſſing a meaſure, when it was apparent that there was a decided majority againſt the opinion which he entertained. But the reſolution on the table deeply affected the intereſt of his country, and would probably be productive of the greateſt injury—he therefore deemed it proper for him to offer his ſentiments on the ſubject.

He ſaid if we turned our attention to a period not very remote, we ſhould find our country flouriſhing in the higheſt proſperity and felicity—but the proſpect had lately been changed. We have been attacked on all ſides, and our commerce nearly deſtroyed. In the Weſt Indies we have not only ſuffered ſpoliations on our trade, but our citizens have been expoſed to the moſt aggravated inſults and abuſe—all wiſhed to obtain redreſs for theſe injuries—the difference of opinion reſpected mode: It was therefore extremely unfair to charge the gentlemen who oppoſed this meaſure with tameneſs under the inſults and injuries offered to their country, becauſe they deemed this mode to be inefficient, when they declared their readineſs to purſue thoſe meaſures which they conceived were moſt effectual to obtain ſatisfaction for the injuries we had ſuſtained.

The gentlemen who advocate the reſolution on the table, contend, that it is calculated to prevent a war—to preſerve peace—obtain ſatisfaction for our injuries and bring Great Britain to her ſenſes. If ſuch would be the effect of the meaſure, no perſon would oppoſe it. But what reaſon have we to believe that ſuch will be the effect it will produce? The only principle by which the meaſure can operate, is, that ſo important and intereſting to Great Britain, is our commercial connection—that rather than ſacrifice it, they will comply with our terms. But can it be ſaid, that our commerce is ſo important to them that to deprive them of it will neceſſarily produce this effect. The contrary was demonſtrated in the late war which terminated in our revolution. The Britiſh nation were able to exiſt not only without our commerce, but at the ſame time, to carry on a war againſt us, and againſt France, Holland, and Spain, in which they obtained victories over the fleets of thoſe nations. All this they were abled to do without our commerce—and they cannot now be ſaid to be ſo dependent on us that they cannot live without us. It cannot therefore be ſaid that this meaſure muſt neceſſarily produce the effects which are contemplated.

Mr. S. obſerved, that there were concluſive reaſons to believe that the reſolution would not produce ſuch effects. It muſt certainly be conſidered as containing a menace—a threat—and as dictating terms to Great Britain. All acknowledged that nation to be haughty, inſolent, and imperious, in the higheſt degree. Will not their pride and importance be wounded at an attempt to impoſe upon them the conditions by which our commercial connection is to be continued? Will they not conſider the national dignity to be inſulted? Will it not excite a reſentment and indignation that will preclude all poſſibility of accommodation? The ſentiments of the Britiſh nation in theſe reſpects are by no means to be juſtified—but if we intend a negociation, we ought to purſue it in ſuch a manner as will probably produce ſucceſs, and not addreſs a proud nation in that menacing tone, which will defeat the object we wiſh to obtain.

It happens that ſome gentlemen have made ſingular calculations upon the ſucceſs of this meaſure. They ſuppoſe that if Congreſs paſs an act preſcribing the terms of accommodation and tranſmit it to our Miniſter reſident at London, that Great Britain will be alarmed and frightened at the proſpect of the loſs of our commerce—that they will immediately comply with our terms and make us the reparation we demand. An act of Congreſs is to govern one of the moſt proud, inſolent, and powerful nations on the globe. If we are not proud and inſolent, we at leaſt have a claim to a liberal ſhare of vanity and ſelf-confidence. This would be an excellent inſtrument to govern the Britiſh nation—but we have reaſon to think, that they will laugh at the idea, inſtead of being frightened.

Mr. S. then remarked, that we ought to purſue a different mode—that by the laws of nations, negociation, unaccompanied by any menacing meaſures was the proper ſtep, and there was the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs. He conſidered the controverſy and diſpute ſubſiſting between Great Britain, and the United States to be in a ſituation peculiarly proper for negociation, and that there was the faireſt baſis for explanation and acccommodation. He ſaid that no complaint had been made on our part to the court of Great Britain, ſtating our injuries and demanding ſatisfaction—and that when Mr. Pinckney our miniſter at London, demanded an explanation of the intention of the Britiſh court by the order of the 6th of November, they declared that no condemnations were to take place in virtue of it, which would not have been legal if the order had not been iſſued. A conſtruction was put upon that order by the miniſtry, which denies the principles on which the condemnation in the Weſt Indies had been founded, and which of courſe, diſavows the tranſactions of which we complain.

We may therefore fairly ſuppoſe, that the Court of Admiralty in the Weſt-Indies, have contradicted the orders and intentions of the Britiſh Miniſtry. We have not heard what effect theſe condemnations of our veſſels, have had on the Britiſh Court.—If we ſhould ſtate to them, the injuries we have ſuſtained, which we ought to do, as they have been committed in a remote part of their dominions apparently contrary to the deſign of the court. There is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to believe, that we ſhall obtain redreſs, becauſe by their own conſtruction, of the order of the 6th of November, they have diſapproved of the principle, by which the injuries have been committed, and of courſe, they are bound by their own conſtruction, to make us that ſatisfaction, which we demand.

Mr. S. ſaid if we conducted a negociation, without giving offence, it was probable we ſhould obtain the influence of the Britiſh ſubjects in our favor. If, when the American merchants in London, diſcovered the order of the 6th of November, they were alarmed, and immediately demanded an explanation of the court, This ſhews that there is a powerful intereſt in that country, in favour of a commercial connection with this:—If we do nothing to wound their pride, this influence will be exerted to preſerve the connection. The mutual intereſt, and welfare of both countries, may be fairly taken into conſideration, in adjuſting the diſpute. But if we adopt a menacing meaſure, offenſive to the nation; we ſhall loſe the influence of our friends, in accompliſhing an accomodation. While ſuch is the ſtate of our affairs, we ought to try a fair negociation on equal and liberal terms; unembarraſſed by any menace or inſult, and there can be no doubt, but that the meaſure will be attended with ſucceſs. But if Great Britain will not negociate and do juſtice to this Country, Mr. S. pledged himſelf, to ſupport the moſt energetic meaſures to aſſert our rights, and maintain our national dignity. When war had become unavoidable, and that time might happen, he would meet it with firmneſs and fortitude—but while it was poſſible to preſerve peace, he conceived it to be a duty, he owed his country, to do all in his power to preſerve it.

(To be Continued.)

From the American Daily Advertiſer.

Meſſrs. Dunlap & Claypoole,

I TAKE the liberty of troubling you to publiſh the following extracts from the Preſident's Speech to both houſes of Congreſs, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion, on the 3d of December; and to recommend the ſentiments therein continued to the particular attention of all your readers, being as applicable in the preſent ſituation of our affairs as at any former period.

After having taken a view of the ſituation of the United States, in relation to the powers at war, he prooceeds as follows.

"I cannot recommend to your notice "meaſures for the fulfilment of *our duties* "*to the reſt of the world*, without again "preſſing upon you the neceſſity of plac- "ing ourſelves in a condition of complete "defence and of *exacting from them*, the "fulfilment of their duties *towards us*. "The United States ought not to indulge "a perſuaſion, that, contrary to the or- "der of human events, they will forever "keep at a diſtance thoſe painful appeals "to arms, with which the hiſtory of eve- "ry nation abounds. There is a rank due "to the United States among nations, "which will be withheld, if not abſo- "lutely loſt, by the reputation of weak- "neſs. If we deſire to avoid inſult, we "muſt be able to repel it; if we deſire "to ſecure *peace*, one of the moſt power- "ful inſtruments of our riſing proſperity, "it muſt be known *that we are at all times* "*ready for war.*"

He then refers to certain documents ſhewing the amount and kinds of arms and military ſtores on hand, and recommends a further proviſion, (as alſo a different organization of the militia) in order that nothing might be left to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, *in the moment of public danger*. After which he obſerves, "Nor can ſuch arrangements, "with ſuch objects, be expoſed to the "cenſure or jealouſy of the warmeſt friends "of republican governments. They are "incapable of abuſe in the hands of the "militia, who ought to poſſes *a pride* in "being the depoſitary of the force of the "Republic, and may be trained to a de- "gree of energy, equal to every military "exigency of the United States."

His concluding advice is worthy of himſelf, and ought not to be overlooked by Congreſs. "Permit me, gentlemen, to "bring to your remembrance the magni- "tude of your taſk. Without *an unpre-* "*judiced coollneſs*, the welfare of the go- "vernment may be hazarded; without "*harmony*, as far as conſiſts with freedom "of ſentiment, its dignity may be loſt. "But as the legiſlative proceedings of the "United Stntes will never, I truſt, be "reproached for the want *of temper or of* "*candour*: ſo ſhall not the public hap- "pineſs *languiſh*, from the want of my "ſtrenuous and warmeſt co-operation."

If the foregoing advice was fully complied with by Congreſs, I think I could venture to predict that we would have no occaſion to engage in a ruinous war. In addition to the act for fortifying the ports and harbours and procuring warlike ſtores, it is ſincerely wiſhed that proviſion might be made for ſelecting a reſpectable force from the militia—provide the neceſſary *ways and means*; and *leave the reſt to the Executive.*

I by no means deſpair of the ability of this country to defend itſelf againſt a for-

sign enemy, at least so long as we can preserve our present government. But I foresee so many certain and probable evils attendant on a war, that I believe it would be better for the United States, in case it should be necessary, to agree to pay for all the shipping possessed by their Citizens, *ten times over*, than to appeal to arms.

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 17.

From Correspondents.

The time may not be far off, says a correspondent, when the intrigues of a certain faction to prevent negociation, and thereby to make war inevitable, will be exposed to public notice. By a close attention to facts and speeches, a man may see thro' the hocus pocus tricks that have been played off to mislead the public.

A paragraphist in Mr. Bache's paper, thinks that by collecting *scraps* of the speeches of certain members of Congress, the public would gain a very correct knowledge of the political views and principles of those members. It is probable that this paragraphist has been a chief scribe for that paper. For it is well known that the said paper has seldom been unadorned with these precious *scraps* of speeches. It is an abuse however of the public, as well as of the press, thus to misrepresent speeches and characters. The public, often deceived, will at length believe nothing, and a bad press, like a noted lyar, will not be able to gain credit even for the truth—if by accident it should fall under an awkward necessity to tell it.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, dated April 14, 1794.

"A Dutch ship is now in sight, consigned to Wm. Hodgson. There is a British vessel from Spain, arrived at Dumfries on Saturday last, consigned to Cumberland Wilson. How they escaped from the French fleet, I cannot account. The Captain of the latter brings accounts that the British fleet at Gibraltar, took eight American vessels under convoy, and protected them until they got so far North, as to be out of danger of the Algerines, there being a Cruizer then laying in the Bay, watching the movements of the American vessels. He mentions that the Fox of Philadelphia, was one of the vessels taken under convoy by the British—her arrival at Philadelphia will confirm the Captain's report."

Yesterday sailed on a cruise the French privateer Xebec the Sans Culotte, of 10 nine pounders and 90 men.

A gentleman who sailed from Gibraltar the 13th of February, and arrived here, via Baltimore, informs, that 12 American vessels which had lain at Gibraltar some time, had embraced the first wind from the Levant, and sailed from that port on or about the 30th of January. The same day two Algerines passed the Straits, but it was not expected they would be able to overtake any of the fleet.

A list of the British naval force in the West-Indies.

Vessels.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*
Boyne,	Sir J. Jervis	98
Vengeance,	Com. Thompson	74
Irresistable,	Henry	74
Veteran,	Nugent	64
Asia,		64
Beaulieu,	Salisbury	48
Ulysses,	Morris	44
Woolwich,	Parker	44
Dromedary,	Tatem	44
Experiment,	Rose	44
Assurance,	Berkely	44
Terpsichore,	Edwards	32
Blanche,	Parker	32
Blonde,	Markham	32
Solebay,	Kelly	32
Quebec,	Rogers	32
Rose,	Riou	28
Nautilus,		18
Rattlesnake,	Miller	16
Seaflower, Berbice,		14 each

Six gun boats, of 18 to 24 pounders, employed at Martinique.

The best means of giving productiveness, and value to large tracts of new lands in the United States.

The method of clearing lands by potash making, is obviously important to people of large property, who are desirous of improving their estates and their country, by clearing their lands expeditiously. They may effect it in two ways, either 1st, by setting up potash works at their mills, or county stores or other central places, buying wood ashes of the settlers of the new fertile lands in the neighbourhood, and making them into pearl ashes or pot ashes, for sale and exportation—or 2dly, by employing wood cutters and other laborers to fell the trees, and oxen or horses, with chains, to bring the wood together for burning, then collecting the heaps of ashes and making pearl ashes, which is a simple and easy operation. It is said to be a fact, and it is highly worthy of notice, that the expence of clearing an acre of land is fully and completely reimbursed by the neat sales of the pot ashes or pearl ashes, which can be made from the wood ashes collected after burning the trees. Hence it would follow, that if a person of substance should purchase one thousand acres of fine new wood land, at any fixed or given price (for example fifteen shillings sterling* per acre or less) and if he should be able by force of money in one year to clear all the meadow land, and half the plough land, by making pot ashes or pearl ashes in either mode above mentioned, he would immediately raise his property in productiveness (the test of intrinsic value) to the level of the good cleared lands of Pennsylvania, New-York, &c. that is, to eight, ten, twenty, thirty and forty dollars per acre: for such are the prices, according to the quality and advantages of land and water carriage. The capital of money employed to make the pot or pearl ashes would be replaced by the sales of them as above mentioned. This operation when considered upon a scale of half a million acres appears like a new creation of property.

* *This price is mentioned because it is a low medium of the land* rents *of Europe and because very great quantities of fine lands covered with wood, are yet to be purchased near the old settlements in America, at and under that price.*

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John Bulkeley and Son, dated Lisbon, February 11th, 1794, received via New-York.

"Insurance has been effected here at 2 1-2 per cent. premium, against the risk of capture by the Algerines, which is moderate considering the season is drawing near, when them rovers may venture into the Atlantic, of which we have now no certain accounts, except that they were fitting out their cruizers about the 10th ult. Three weeks ago, this court sent up to Algiers, a Sloop of War with dispatches, by her return we hope something favorable will result—for it's the general opinion here, that the treaty will not be ratified with that regency, as the price demanded from this Court by the Dey, is very extravagant, and a peace on such terms is inadmissible.

There are 20 American vessels now in this river, bound home to your continent, and will sail in all this month, under a Portuguese Convoy, granted by this Court, to protect them to a safe latitude.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

By accounts from the Islands of St. Eustatius, Dominico and St. Vincent we are informed that M. Rochambeau surrendered, at a discretion, the post and garrison of Fort Bourbon to the British General, Sir Charles Grey, on Sunday the 23d of March, after fourteen days siege; the firing having commenced on the ninth, it is said to have been undermined, and that the commandant, apprized every thing was ready for explosion, consented to submit to the conquerors terms, and thereby preserve the lives of many hundred men.

By the sloop Brothers, arrived here last evening from St. Croix, in 19 days, we are informed that Fort Bourbon was still in possession of the French.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Jason, Captain Tryon, of Hartford, in 21 days from St. Vincents, in which came passenger Captain Jonathan Mead, of the brig Commerce, of Salem. Capt. Mead informs that his brig was taken about the last of January, but she was not condemned till several days after the instructions of January 8th had been received. Capt Mead's attorney urged the illegality of condemning the brig, after the instructions had been received and produced in court; yet the Judge paid no regard to them: and condemned the brig, alledging that an illicit trade in peace was illicit in time of war. The cargo, consisting of sugars, was acknowledged American property; but it was worth 30,000 dollars, and this might not be among the least motives for condemnation.

Capt. Wait of New-London had been previously condemned at the same port.

Foreign Intelligence.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Jan. 9.

From the Representative of the people Francastel.

"Angers, Jan. 6.

"I send thee, President, some copies of the trial of the too famous Bishop of Agra, president of the superior council of the rebels of la Vendee at Chatillon. He yesterday suffered the punishment due to counter-revolutionists, amidst the acclamations of an immense crowd of spectators. Last June, he made his triumphal entry at Angers with the Catholic army, enjoyed there all the prerogatives of the Pontificate, and had even recourse to the villainous imposture of the apparition of the Holy Ghost (of la Vendee,) in the form of a white dove, during the celebration of an arch solemn mass. Having become more modest of late, he made himself pass for the secretary of Lescure, and would not own his quality till a few moments before his condemnation.

"The night before was also executed an ex-deputy of the Constituent Assembly, by the ci-devant nobility of Anjou, of the name of la-Planche, otherwise Ruille, who exercised the functions of mayor or president of the provisional committee, during the residence of the banditti at Angers.

"These countries, so long disgraced by the royalists, begin to purify themselves more and more of the aristocratic rubbish, and become again worthy of all the solicitude of French Republicans. They applaud here with as much enthusiasm as in the other parts of the Republic, the rapid and brilliant successes of the armies of the Moselle and the Rhine. Every where resounds the cries of "Long live the Republic! Glory to her defenders!

(Signed) FRANCASTLE."

PARIS, Jan. 10.

In the sitting of the 8th, Minier read two letters from Nantes of the 4th and 5th inst. which announced the capture of the island of Noirmontier by the republican army.—This conquest has cost us the loss of a frigate of 40 guns, dashed to pieces against the rocks, the crew of which, however, has been saved, who have brought to us the chiefs of the rebels, d'Elbee, du Bois, Tingery, Hauterive and Massey, besides 40 pieces of cannon, and 300 weight of gun-powder. D'Elbee is at his last gasp.

KINGSTOM, (Jam.) March 22.

The most material account from Martinico this week, is the capture of Fort Louis and Fort Royal, on Thursday last. The particulars are not further konwn, than that the Asia of 64 guns, and a frigate began the attack; the latter of which worked into the bason, under a remarkable heavy fire.

By accounts from Barbadoes the middle of this week the Packet had not arrived there.

Surrender of Fort Bourbon.

As this paper was going to press, Mr. Josiah Durham arrived from Martinico, and brought the following important intelligence.

"That Fort Louis was taken the day before Yesterday in the morning, and shortly after a cessation of arms on both sides took place, and the commissioners were mutually appointed, and were then sitting to draw up the articles of capitulation, expected to be signed last night, and the British troops to march into Fort Bourbon this morning at 7 o'clock The reduction of Fort Louis was principally effected by Capt. Faulkner in the Zebra, running into Fort Royal Bay, and landing a number of marines close under the Fort, who immediately took possession of it. Capt. Faulkner although exposed fifteen minutes to the enemy's fire from all their batteries lost only one man, the Pilot."

This news may be relied upon as Mr. Durham got it at Head Quarters.

The Baltimore Daily Advertiser of the 15th, contains the following article—"A French fleet of men of war, it is said, was seen off our Capes on Thursday last, supposed to be bound for the Chesapeake—in number 12 or 14 sail."

Louis Osmont,

Has removed from No. 40, north Third street, to No. 117, north Second street, between Arch and Race streets, in those stores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, opposite to Messrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholesale Warehouse, for the sale of all sorts of GOODS, and the transaction of all commission Business, and

Has now for Sale,

White silk stockings,

High dressed English fashion
A box of French pomatum
Hanging Paper of the best patterns and colours
A few pieces of Long Lawns
An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the season will be sold low and at a long credit
Champaign Wine 6 years old
A few pipes Lisbon Wine
Do. do. Port Wine
Do. do. Madeira
Some Calcavella Wine
Burgundy Wine and Claret.

April 17. dtf

☞ *To-morrow, being* Good Friday, *the next number of this Gazette will be published on Saturday.*

A resolution this day passed the House of Representatives for continuing the embargo to the 25th May next.

A FEW BARRELS OF

POTATOES,

Well picked, out of a very large quantity—
AND A FEW

Tierces of Rice,

FOR SALE BY
Louis Osmont,
No. 117, north Second street.
April 17. dtf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houses or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 story Houses,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beside garrets, situate on the south westerly side of Dock street, between Pear and Walnut streets. Enquire of
BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.
April 17. tuth&stf

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by post or otherwise will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

April 17. tuth&s2w.

PIRACY!

☞ THE schooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Island of Bona Vista, was on the 18th of October last, while lying at anchor in the road of that Island, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other person, name unknown.—This vessel was sold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Vista in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, state of Virginia, and was registered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was printed on her stern—Her dimensions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the vessel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the vessel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the sale of her, and the other persons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the vessel consisted of the following articles.—2 cases containing 74 pieces Linen; case Wine-Glasses; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do. inferior, 2 moys of Salt; she had seven small arms and some pistols.

If any person can give any information of this vessel, or any part of the property, so that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to justice, they are requested to inform Messrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boston.

March 17. diw.

NEW THEATRE.

The last Performance till the Holidays.
THIS EVENING,
April 17.
Will be performed,
A COMIC OPERA, (written by the Author of the Poor Soldier,) called the

Highland Reel.

With the Original Overture and Accompaniments.
To conclude with a NEW REEL, composed by Mr. Francis, by the characters;
To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

Miss in her Teens;

OR THE
Medley of Lovers.

60

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Co partnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,
No. 22, North 3d street.
April 12. tuth&s6w

The Ground Plan
OF THE
City and Suburbs
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market street.
April 14. m&thtf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the House of Representatives,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commissioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the investigation of the Treasury Accounts, respecting special Indents, without knowing the outstanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Resolved, That all holders of special Indents be directed, and required, on or before the first day of November next, to deliver the special Indents in their possession to one or other of the Commissioners of the Treasury, who are to give receipts for the same, and to report to the Commissioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them respectively received, and also to the Legislature, at their meeting in November next. and that all special Indents not rendered into the Treasury as above, on or before the first day of November next, shall be, and the same are hereby barred.

Resolved, That public notice of this resolution be given in the several Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the first day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congress of the United States, be requested to cause this resolution to be published in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that provision will be made for the expences attending such publication.

Ordered, That the resolution be sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the House,
JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,
DECEMBER 21st, 1793.

Resolved. That this House do concur with the House of Representatives in the foregoing resolutions.

Ordered, That the resolutions be sent to the House of Representatives.

by order of the Senate,
FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.
ewtNov

Lately Published.
SOLD BY
Thomas Dobson,
No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE History of New-Hampshire, from the Discovery of the River Piscataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forrester, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the History of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Discourse, intended to commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus; delivered at the request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, since that memorable event. To which are added, Four Dissertations, connected with the subject—By the same author. Price, 50 Cents.
March 17. tuth&s3w

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE persons who undertook to collect the subscription made for the relief of the above unfortunate persons, are requested to complete their returns, where they have, not already done it, and to deliver the same with any balance they may hold, into the funds of the Treasurer, who will receive any subscription which remains uncollected, or any fresh donation. It is hoped instant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of distribution to close their accounts and give further relief to a number of those persons still remaining here, whose situation is truly distressing.

By order of the committee of distribution,
Robert Smith, Treasurer.
April 9, 1794.

P. S. It is requested the different Printers will for a few days, publish the above.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from several respectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his services to all those Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he assures those who employ him, that their confidence shall not be misplaced;—but it shall be his constant endeavor, to pay the strictest attention to their best interest, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townsend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and sold; and where Commission Business of all kinds, will be transacted on reasonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be constantly exposed for sale, on commission.

*** Cash paid for Salem, Providence, and Portsmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Business to transact at Boston, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commission.*

Boston, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&f

Just Published,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
At the Stone house, No. 41, South Second Street,

Historical Collections:
CONSISTING OF
STATE PAPERS,
And other authentic Documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America.

BY EBENEZER HAZARD, A. M.

In two large quarto volumes, price ten dollars in boards.

Subscribers will be furnished with the 2d. volume on paying three dollars and a quarter—having paid five dollars and a quarter on receiving the first.

This second volume comprehends, among other interesting particulars, a complete copy of the Records of the United Colonies of N. England, in which the conduct of the commissioners respecting the general concerns of the colonies—the neighbouring Indians—and the Dutch at *Manhattans* (now New York) is particularly detailed.

*** Materials are collected sufficient to form a THIRD VOLUME, The time of publishing will depend on the encouragement to be derived from subscriptions which will be received by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Jere. Libbey, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Thomas & Andrews, & Dav. West, Boston; Isaia Thomas, Worcester; Isaac Beers, New-Haven; Timothy Green, New London; Jacob Richardson, Newport; John Carter, Providence; Hugh Gaine, Thomas Allen, and Samuel Campbell, New York; Fredrick Craig, Wilmington, Delaware; James Rice, Baltimore; Mr. Lindsey, Norfolk; David Henderson, Fredericksburg; John Grammar Petersburg; Augustine Davis, Richmond; F X. Martin, Newbern, N. C. John Bradley, Wilmington; and William Price Young, Charleston.
April 4. mw&fsw

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription,
An Original Novel,
In Four Volumes, duodecimo,
Dedicated, by Permission, to Mrs. Bingham,
ENTITLED,
Trials of the Human Heart.
By Mrs. ROWSON,
Of the New Theatre, Philadelphia, Author of Victoria, Inquisitor, Charlotte, Fille de Chambre, &c. &c.

"————If there's a pow'r above us,
"(And that there is, all Nature cries aloud
"Thro' all her works) he must delight in "virtue,
"And that which he delights in, must be "happy."
* * * * * * * * * * *
"The soul, secur'd in her existence, smiles
"At the drawn dagger, & defies its point"

CONDITIONS.

I. The work to be printed with a neat type on good paper.

II, Price to subscribers four dollars bound, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

III. The subscribers' names will be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions are received by the Author, the corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, Messrs. Carey, Rice, and Dobson, Philadelphia— Mr. Green, Annapolis—Messrs. Allen, Berry, and S. Campbell, New, York—Messrs. West, Thomas and Andrew Blake, and Larkin, Boston— Mr. Haswel, Vermont—Messrs. Rice, and Edwards, Baltimore—Mr. W. P. Young, Charleston.
April 2. mw&fsws

TO BE SOLD,
And entered upon the first of May,
The noted Estate, called
Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.
Philad. March 26 mw&fsm

The following memorial from Samuel Hopkins, was read in the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, the 19th inst.

To the Speaker and Members of the Assembly of Pensylvania:

THE Subscriber apprehends he has at great labour and expence much improved on the common mode of manufacturing pot and pearl ashes, for which improvement the United States have granted him, an exclusive right for a term of years. The advantages over the former is set forth by divers Certificates, one of which signed by David Rittenhouse, Doctor Rush and others, hath been published. By variety of improvements in the application of the principle, he apprehends he has so far simplify'd it, that at small expence it may be conducted by women or children, altho' larger the works greater the profits resulting in proportion. In a work that maycost about 12 dollars to be worked by a boy of 12 or 13 years old, with attention, may make 150 weight of pearl ashes, and with good house ashes at 9d per bushel, wood at 20s per cord; the pearl ashes so made when sold at the common price of 50s per hundred, leaves about 40s for his week's labour. The process is allowed to be easy and familiar, one of those small works is now standing at his house in Arch Street No. 43, and is free for inspection to any that inclines to visit it; he therefore wishes a suitable Committee may be appointed, one or more members of each County to examine the same, see some experiments performed, and should it be thought after every necessary examination, this improvement preferable to the former, and a general benefit to this State, in bringing forward this manufactury in which little heretofore have been done, he willing to relinquish his aforsaid right, as far as relates to Pennsylvania, for such a compensation as the merits of it may appear reasonable to desire.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

2d Mo. 19, 1764.

A work that may cost about 300 dollars when compleat with 4 large boilers worked by 2 fires, 2 hands may make as much pearl ashes as common black salts, perhaps 18 or 20 cwt. per week, it may require about 7 cord of wood. The quantity made in a certain given time, will always depend on the attention of the workmen, the size of the furnace, the quality of the ashes, &c. &c.

The Committee appointed Feb. 25, last, on the memorial of Samuel Hopkins, made report, which was read as follows, viz:

The Committee to whom was refered the application of Samuel Hopkins to the Legislature, on the subject of an improvement discovered by him in the manufactury of pot and bearl ashes, beg leave to to report—That they think favourably of the prayer of the said applicant, and are of opinion that it will be advantageous for the State to have the mode invented by him, rendered of general utility, by the purchase of his exclusive privilidge in the discovery, which they understand may be effected on very moderate terms; they therefore recommend the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill to grant the sum of £ to Samuel Hopkins, in reward of his discovery, and as a compensation for the surrender of his exclusive right to said improvement, within the limits of this commonwealth.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Just Imported,
In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Petersburg in Russia,
And now landing at South-street Wharf, viz.
HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.
AND FOR SALE BY
John Donnaldson,
No. 22, Walnut-street.
March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

Stock Brokers Office,
No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.
m&thtf

The annual election
FOR
Directors and a Treasurer
OF THE
Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary
April 7. m&w t 5th May.

Samuel Coates,
At his Store, No. 82, south Front street,
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*
New England Beef,
29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather shoes
642 bushels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent corton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allspice
400 cases of the best Holland gin.
April 1. *god2w

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Old Lisbon Wine of a
superior quality in pipes, imported in the ship Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the first quality in quarter casks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter casks, imported in the ship Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter casks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,
Who has also, just arrived and for sale
A SMALL CARGO OF
Lisbon Salt.
A quantity of empty BAGS for sale.
April 5. d&w w&s1m.

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither
} State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states
in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and therefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.
March 18. tuth&s3w

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the foregoing notice. d

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3, South Fourth-Street.